

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names			
Centre Number					Candidate Number			
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)					<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
Friday 5 June 2020								
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes)					Paper Reference 1PS0/02			
Psychology Paper 2								
You must have: Calculator, ruler							Total Marks	

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen except for graph where you should use a pencil.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are six sections in this question paper.
Section A – answer **all** questions in Section A
Sections B to F – select **two** sections from B to F. Answer **ALL** questions in these sections.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.
- You must **show all your working out**, with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 79.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- In questions marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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INSTRUCTIONS

	Topic studied	Page
Section A – answer all questions in this section.	Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research?	3

	Topic studied	Page
Sections B to F – select two sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	15
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	22
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	28
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming-- Why do you need to sleep and dream?	35
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	42

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SECTION A

Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research?

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

- 1 Zak is investigating internet addiction. He designs a questionnaire that includes the following question:

How often do you use social media? Please tick one answer.

Less than five times each day.

Between five and ten times each day.

More than ten times each day.

Figure 1

- (a) Identify the type of question shown in **Figure 1**.

(1)

- A** Unstructured question
- B** Open-ended question
- C** Closed-ended question
- D** Semi-structured question

- (b) State the type of data Zak will gather from his question in **Figure 1**.

(1)

- (c) Zak found that nine out of fifteen participants used social media more than ten times each day.

Calculate the number of participants who used social media more than ten times each day as a fraction of all participants.

You must give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

Fraction

(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)



- 2 Michelle conducted a study to find out if 15 year olds had better long-term memory recall than 55 year olds. She gave two groups of participants one hour to memorise a set of 40 pictures. After two weeks, she asked the participants to recall as many of the pictures as they could.

Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

15 year olds	Number of pictures recalled correctly	55 year olds	Number of pictures recalled correctly
Participant A	35	Participant A	16
Participant B	30	Participant B	28
Participant C	29	Participant C	27
Participant D	18	Participant D	34
Participant E	38	Participant E	35
Participant F	31	Participant F	26
Participant G	24	Participant G	21

Table 1

- (a) Calculate the mean score for the number of pictures recalled by 55 year olds.

You must give your answer to two decimal places.

(2)

Mean score for 55 year olds

- (b) Calculate the median score for the number of pictures recalled by 15 year olds.

(2)

Median score for 15 year olds

- (c) Calculate the range for the number of pictures recalled by all participants.

(1)

Range for all participants

(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)



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3 Becca wants to find out if there are sex differences in male and female brain functioning. She decides to use a laboratory experiment.

(a) State **one** feature of a 'laboratory experiment'.

(1)

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(b) Describe how Becca could use volunteer sampling to gather the participants for her laboratory experiment.

(2)

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(c) Becca will give each participant a coordination task and a word-meaning task to test for sex differences in brain functioning. She decides to use a single-blind technique.

Describe **one** reason why Becca used a single-blind technique for her experiment.

(2)

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(d) Becca conducted her laboratory experiment with 30 male and 25 female participants.

Calculate the ratio of male to female participants in Becca's sample.

(1)

Ratio



(e) Becca's results are shown in **Table 2**.

	Mean time taken to accurately complete the coordination task (seconds)	Mean time taken to accurately complete the word-meaning task (seconds)
Males	57.24	63.51
Females	64.43	51.36

Table 2

Calculate the difference between the mean time (seconds) taken by **males** to accurately complete the coordination task and word-meaning task.

You must give your answer to two significant figures.

(2)

Difference in mean time (seconds) taken by males

(f) Explain **one** conclusion that Becca could make from her results.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)



- 4 Ricky used a field experiment to investigate whether there is a difference between English and Sociology students' obedience to an authority figure.

He arranged for an English teacher and Sociology teacher to give their students an instruction to complete a piece of work. The teachers then left the classroom for 45 minutes.

Ricky recorded the number of students who did and did not complete the work. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

	Number of students who did complete the work	Number of students who did not complete the work
English students	16	8
Sociology students	15	10

Table 3

- (a) Calculate the percentage of students who completed the work, out of all the students in the experiment.

(2)

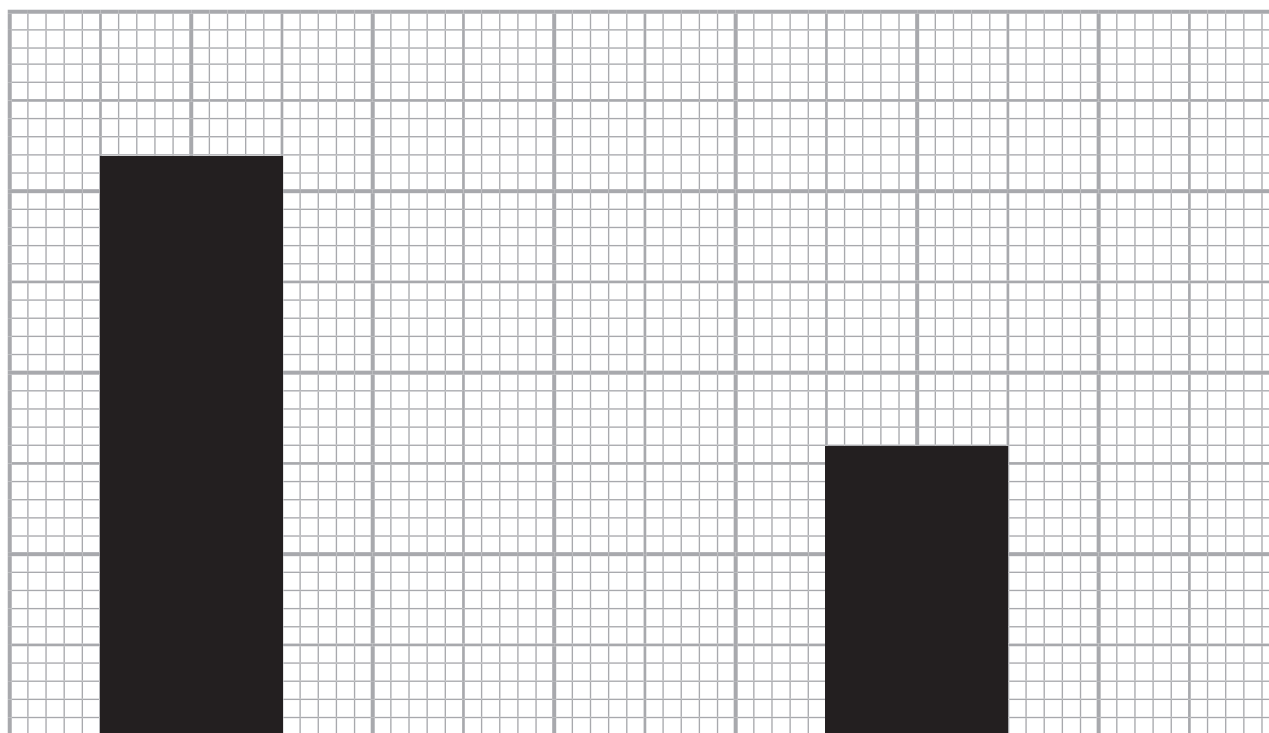
Percentage of students who completed the work



(b) Complete the bar chart with the data from **Table 3** for the Sociology students, including the label and scale for the y-axis.

(3)

A bar chart to show the number of English and Sociology students who did and did not complete the work set by the teacher.



Students who completed
the work

Students who did
not complete
the work

■ English students

■ Sociology students



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(c) Ricky concluded that there was no significant difference between English and Sociology students' obedience to an authority figure.

Give **one** way that Ricky's findings could support this conclusion.

(1)

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(d) Give **one** participant variable that Ricky could have controlled for in his experiment.

(1)

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(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)



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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 37 MARKS



INSTRUCTIONS

	Topic studied	Page
Sections B to F – select two sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	15
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	22
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Indicate which **TWO** sections you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new section with a cross ☒.

Chosen sections:

- Section B
- Section C
- Section D
- Section E
- Section F

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SECTION B

Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?

If you have studied criminal psychology then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

6 Identify how many children took part in the non-aggressive role model condition in the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961).

- A 6 boys and 6 girls
- B 12 boys and 12 girls
- C 36 boys and 36 girls
- D 72 boys and 72 girls

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 State **one** conclusion from the study by Charlton et al. (2000).

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(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

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8 Describe how a token economy programme can increase the pro-social behaviour of offenders in prison.

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(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

9 Melanie repeatedly drives in excess of the speed limit. She was caught exceeding the speed limit by the police and was given a verbal warning to stay within the speed limit.

Explain **one** weakness of using a verbal warning to prevent Melanie exceeding the speed limit in the future.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

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10 Bart has been caught vandalising a local children’s playground. He had painted graffiti on the slide, smashed a bottle and broken a swing. There have been several similar incidents committed by other offenders around the town in the last six months.

Explain how restorative justice could be used with Bart.

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



11 Kylee bought an illegal drug from a student at a nearby college. She took the drug at a party that night. The following weekend, Kylee had bought more of the illegal drug to sell to other people.

Her friends were worried and told her not to sell it, but Kylee told them they were overreacting and it was a quick way to make some money. Kylee continued to sell the illegal drug.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of personality types (Eysenck, 1964) as an explanation for Kylee's behaviour.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)

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***12** Krystian is 19 years old and has difficulty dealing with anger and aggression. He has been in several fights with friends and strangers. Krystian claims he cannot remain calm when faced with a situation that makes him angry.

Krystian's sister says it is up to him to gain control of his own behaviour but Krystian blames his father who is currently in prison for assaulting a man.

The police have recently arrested Krystian for a third time and he has been referred to an anger management programme for help.

Assess whether an anger management programme could help Krystian change his criminal behaviour.

(9)

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(Total for Question 12 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 21 MARKS



SECTION C

The self – What makes you who you are?

If you have studied the self then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

13 Identify which **one** of the following is an innate trait that influences the self.

- A Incongruence
- B Congruence
- C Experience
- D Temperament

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 State **one** aim of the study by Vohs and Schooler (2008).

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(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Describe how positive regard can influence conditions of worth.

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(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

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16 Toby is attending his first day at pre school. A pre-school teacher observes Toby talking to another child where he says, "I'm Toby. I'm three years old. I am good at running and I am bigger than my baby sister".

Explain how the pre-school teacher would know that Toby has developed a categorical self.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 16 = 2 marks)

17 Jessica feels pressured and under stress with her job and family commitments, so she visits a counsellor for help.

Jessica tells the counsellor that she feels like she cannot cope and the only time she feels relaxed is when she walks her neighbour's dog once a month.

Explain **one** suggestion the counsellor could give Jessica to help her cope with her stress.

You should refer to a study in your answer.

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(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)



18 Jim is a confident student who is happy to answer questions in lessons and is well organised. Jim often spends extra time researching information to fully understand each topic.

Jim's history teacher gives the class homework to complete in two days. Each student must give a 10-minute presentation about a key person in history.

At the start of the presentation lesson, Jim begins to feel nervous about talking in front of his class and teacher.

Explain **two** ways that personality traits can account for the change in Jim's behaviour.

You must use Allport (1936) to justify your answer.

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***19** Jacob is 28 years old. He separated from his partner two years ago and has become more isolated from his friends and family since the separation. During this time Jacob has started going to a local bar alone and often gets into arguments with the bar staff. His friend is worried about Jacob.

Jacob has said he wants to settle down with a new partner and start a family, but he feels unsure about falling in love with someone again. Jacob has a good relationship with his best friend and is able to talk to him about how he feels.

Assess how well Erikson's (1959) 'Intimacy versus Isolation' stage can explain Jacob's behaviour.

(9)

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(Total for Question 19 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 21 MARKS



SECTION D**Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?**

If you have studied perception then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

20 Identify the sample of participants who took part in the study by Haber and Levin (2001).

- A 99 male undergraduate students
- B 109 male undergraduate students
- C 119 male undergraduate students
- D 129 male undergraduate students

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 State what is meant by a 'perceptual hypothesis'.

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(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

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22 Describe why the visual illusion shown in **Figure 2** is an ambiguous figure.

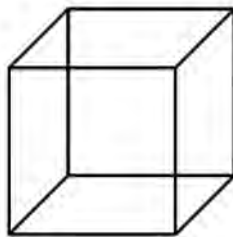


Figure 2

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(Total for Question 22 = 2 marks)

23 Mark goes to bed when it is dark. He is frightened because he is afraid of the dark. Mark looks around the room, sees someone standing near the window and begins to cry. His parents turn on the light and there is a coat hanging by the window.

Explain **one** reason why Mark's perception of the room was inaccurate.

You must use a concept to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)

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24 Katie has a visual impairment. She has nerve damage that limits the movement of one eye. Katie struggles to perceive depth in the images she sees.

Explain why Katie may struggle to perceive depth because of her visual impairment.

You should refer to a visual cue in your answer.

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

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25 Zak was shown ten shapes in a perception test. He was given the name of each of the shapes before seeing them. After he saw all ten shapes Zak was shown pairs of shapes that contained the original shape and a slightly adapted version. Zak then had to identify which shape was the original.

Figure 3 shows an example of original and paired shapes. Zak was given the name 'magnifying glass' when shown the original shape.

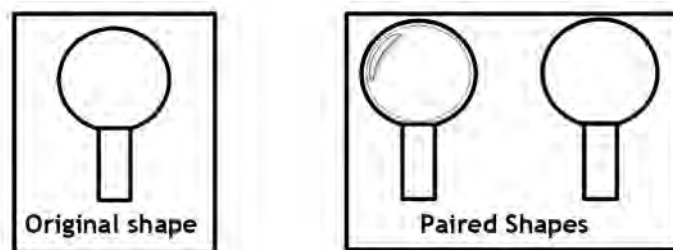


Figure 3

Explain **two** reasons why Zak may not correctly identify all ten of the original shapes.

You must use a study to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 25 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 26 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 21 MARKS



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SECTION E

Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?

If you have studied sleep and dreaming then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

27 Identify **one** measure used to gather data in Siffre (1975) during the time he was in the cave.

- A** Handwriting analysis
- B** Memory tests
- C** Speech assessment
- D** Dream analysis

(Total for Question 27 = 1 mark)

28 State **one** symptom of narcolepsy.

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(Total for Question 28 = 1 mark)

29 Describe how REM sleep benefits the individual.

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(Total for Question 29 = 2 marks)



30 Marcus has been diagnosed with insomnia. He has had difficulties managing his tasks at work and has become argumentative with friends. Marcus also forgot that it was his sister's birthday last week.

Explain **one** reason why Marcus's difficulties could be due to insomnia.

(Total for Question 30 = 2 marks)

31 Pragya struggles to wake in the mornings and can feel sleepy throughout the day. She has stopped socialising with her friends because she is too tired to go out. Pragya visits the doctor who thinks there may be a problem with her pineal gland.

Explain how the pineal gland may be affecting Pragya's sleep.

(Total for Question 31 = 2 marks)



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32 Marcel is a therapist using the Freudian theory of dreaming to analyse the dreams of his clients.

One client has described a dream of being chased by someone. Whilst running away she has to avoid dangers, such as large gaps in the path and objects falling from above. She describes being afraid but knows that she has to keep running because there is someone she needs to save.

Marcel is analysing her description of the dream for meaning.

Explain **two** weaknesses of Marcel using the Freudian theory of dreaming to analyse his client's dream.

You must use concepts or research evidence to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 32 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 33 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 21 MARKS



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SECTION F

Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?

If you have studied language, thought and communication then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

34 Identify the meaning of the term 'linguistic relativism'.

- A language comes from relatives and family
- B language is learned within your culture
- C the world influences how you use language
- D language influences how you view the world

(Total for Question 34 = 1 mark)

35 Boroditsky (2001) used spatial prime questions in her study about whether language shapes thought.

State which type of spatial prime is shown in **Figure 4** below.

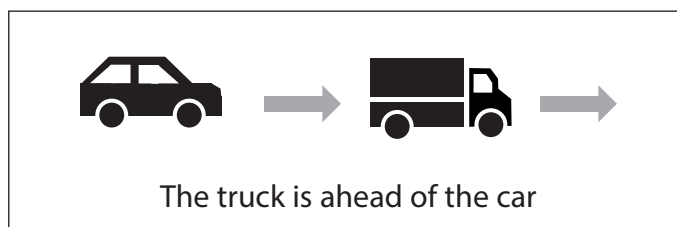


Figure 4

(Total for Question 35 = 1 mark)

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36 Describe **one** similarity between human and animal communication.

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(Total for Question 36 = 2 marks)

37 Andrea gave her friend Tim a birthday present. When he opened the present, the corners of Tim’s mouth turned downwards and he looked at the floor.

Tim thanked Andrea and said he really liked the present. Andrea did not believe that Tim liked the present.

Explain **one** reason why Andrea did not believe that Tim liked the present.

You must use a concept to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 37 = 2 marks)



38 Kendra arrived at a bus stop to wait for her bus. Two individuals were sat on the bench, one at either end, leaving a small space in the middle of the bench. Kendra remained standing rather than sitting on the bench.

Explain why Kendra chose to remain standing to wait for her bus.

You should refer to proxemics in your answer.

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(Total for Question 38 = 2 marks)

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39 A group of psychology students decided to investigate cultural differences in the eyes and mouth as cues for recognising emotions. The students want to see whether there is any difference in emotional recognition of emoticons in Spain, China, Jordan and Morocco.

The students decide to replicate the procedure of the study by Yuki et al. (2007) for their investigation.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the students choosing to replicate the procedure used by Yuki et al. (2007) for their own investigation.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 39 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 40 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION F = 21 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 79 MARKS

